

**29533. PASANIA CUSPIDATA (Thunb.) Oersted. Evergreen-oak.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Co., at the suggestion of Dr. B. T. Galloway. Received February 8, 1911.

"One of the most striking and beautiful hedges of this district (Sagami) is made from this evergreen-oak. At first I thought they were camphor, so striking were the young leaves. The plant readily adapts itself to any kind of training and seems to stand a lot of rough treatment. The imperial railroad is now using it a great deal for hedges. It would be hardy south of Norfolk, Va., and should also do well along the Pacific coast from Chico, Cal., northward." (*Galloway.*)

See No. 17510 for previous introduction.

*Distribution.*—The provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung, China, in Formosa and Nansei Islands, and in Japan, Chosen (Korea), and the Korean Islands.

**29534. PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA A. and C. Riviere. Bamboo.**

Presented by Mr. James Coey, Ardeen, Larne, Ireland. Received May 19, 1910, and forwarded to the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Cal. Numbered for convenience in recording distribution February 13, 1911.

See No. 9052 for description.

**29535 and 29536. ANDROPOGON spp.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Presented by J. P. William & Bros. Received February 13, 1911.

Plants of the following:

**29535. ANDROPOGON SCHOENANTHUS L. Lemon grass.**

See No. 29456 for previous introduction.

**29536. ANDROPOGON NARDUS L. Citronella grass.**

*Distribution.*—Throughout tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.

**29537 and 29538.**

From Wellington Point, near Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Mr. James Pink. Received February 13, 1911.

Seeds of the following:

**29537. ATALANTIA GLAUCA (Lindl.) Hook. f. Australian desert lime.**

"This is one of the most interesting of all citrus fruits and one which curiously enough, has never yet received adequate attention from botanists or horticulturists. It was first mentioned in 1847 by Ludwig Leichhardt, the German explorer, to whom we owe much of our knowledge concerning the interior of the deserts of northeastern Australia. It is a shrub or small tree 12 to 15 feet high, with a trunk 2 to 6 inches in diameter. It has small but thick leathery leaves of gray-green color, and one is struck by the scantiness of the foliage. The flowers are small and the fruits about a half inch in diameter. An agreeable beverage is made from the acid juice and a fair preserve may be made out of the fruit. The peel has the sweetish flavor of the kumquat. It is known in Australia as the native lemon. The plant was described botanically as *Triphasia glauca* Lindley in a footnote to Lieut. Col. Thomas Livingston Mitchell's 'Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria,' London, 1848. This species was based on specimens collected on October 17, 1846, between camps XXXII and XXXIII, near the juncture of the Maranoa and Merevale rivers, in the southern limit of Queensland, latitude 26° S. Decidedly cold weather was encountered near this point, in some cases the ice being so thick that it had to be broken in the morning before the horses could drink. It